

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, November, 19, 1759.

[Num. 5911]

The following dedication, which breathes so much of the spirit of the true Nobleman and British Patriot, was written by Brigadier General Townshend (associate of the glorious Wolfe at the conquest of Quebec) and is prefixed to his friend's excellent treatise entitled, *A plan of discipline, composed for the militia of the county of Norfolk.*

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the other Noble Lords, who have exerted themselves in their respective counties, as Lords Lieutenants, in the execution of the militia act.

YOUR Lordship, and the other illustrious personages, to whom this little volume is addressed, will, I flatter myself, find no impropriety in its claiming your consideration, and aspiring to your patronage. The work (such as it is) springs from the zeal of some friends to a national militia in the county of Norfolk; who, confiding in the irresistible principle of the measure, and the general sentiments of that independent county, have been greatly instrumental in carrying it into execution, in spite of every obstacle which the pride and envy of particular men could suggest, or the violence and artifice of their agents could practise against it. As nothing could more effectually promote the success of this measure in general than a communication between the several counties, whereby each will see what has been done in the other, and judge what is worth adopting, my worthy friend, the author of this little work, has charged me with the manner of introducing it to your Lordships, knowing that I have the honour of being acquainted with many of you; and I embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity which it affords me, of thus publicly acknowledging my just and grateful veneration, as an Englishman, for the truly noble and patriotic part which your Lordships have acted on this occasion; recalling so fully to our minds, the antient spirit, independence, and splendour of our British nobility.

However shamefully backward a part of this kingdom still appears, in resolving whether it will owe its preservation to itself, or delegate a circumstance of so much happiness and honour to fortuitous and inadequate resources; yet, my Lords, the progress which the militia has made in these counties, where your Lordships personal dignity, and family influence, attended it, no longer leaves the most prejudiced caviller an opportunity of denying its practicability as to the civil part of the bill; the common people having seen their error in the views of their last year's instructors, and the meetings for the ballot being now attended with volunteers, instead of rioters. Our military sceptics now direct their whole artillery against the military part of the act: to obviate, therefore, the objections on this side, a worthy gentleman of Norfolk, tho' no regular-

* "This promising genius was one of the first, we are told, who dared to vary from the customary form of exercise, and disciplined a regiment, of which he was Lieutenant-colonel, in a manner like the Prussian, long before the exercise called Prussian was introduced. This innovation displeased the drones, both high and low; and he was, for several years, the object of their pointless ridicule. Had he been unsuccessful, either at Louisbourg (for there he did essential service, though in a subordinate station) or at Quebec, how would the dunces have hallooed at youth, inexperience, book knowledge, and military madness! To their confusion, however, to the encouragement of military study, and the universal joy of Britain, both are ours! Pardon our warmth, gentle reader! The ignorant reflections cast at this particular young hero have long excited an indignation, which we have more than once been unable to restrain, and of which we are now less than ever able to repeat. *Critical Review.*

† Lieutenant-colonel Windham of the Norfolk militia. "The introduction (and indeed the whole book) shews too much digested reading (says a writer in the *Critical Review*) to be the production of a soldier of a year's standing only; and induces us to believe, that Col. Windham has, for some time, made military affairs not the least considerable part of his amusement and observation. It will, we doubt not, afford a very agreeable entertainment to every man who has the least British spirit, or historical curiosity."

bred soldier, nor the offspring of the parade, has endeavoured to prove how easily an healthy, robust countryman, or a resolute mechanic, may be taught the use of arms; and how very attainable that degree of military knowledge is, which will enable a country gentleman to command a platoon; consequently, that under proper encouragement, it is very possible for this kingdom (the constant rival of the most powerful nation in the world, and engaged often for its own sake to defend the liberties of others) to establish so numerous and permanent a force as may enable it at all times to act with superiority abroad, without endangering its own safety or liberties at home. Such undoubtedly may be the consequence of instructing, to a certain degree, the body of the nation in the use of arms; for if the common people be made only half soldiers, and the gentlemen by a certain degree of application become only half officers; yet by a timely multiplication of the number of militia, as well as by the rotation prescribed by the act, and that further additional discipline which would result from the militia's being put into actual service, previous to an invasion; this country will have a better security against the calamities of war, than any other in the world, Switzerland alone excepted; which, as your Lordships well know, though situated in the midst of all the ambitious and turbulent powers in Europe, as the only one which maintains its territories free and undisturbed. How astonishing is it then, my Lords, that there should be men, whose rank and knowledge should put them above such prejudices, who maintain, that, in a nation, circumstanced like this, a militia is dangerous, sometimes that it is impracticable. Even of your Lordships order, some who once raised a body of men, not totally unlike a militia, are now become so very military, as to affect to despise it; imagining, perhaps, that the safety of Britain would again, under such dreadful circumstances, be better trusted to troops of their dependents, raised on a sudden, than to that general effort, which it is but reasonable to expect from the whole nation, when armed in its defence: a resource which has been ever found to answer, even in nations far inferior to the British in natural courage. But, my Lords, if those who remember the disgrace and distraction of the year 1745, have not yet learned to wish for some farther security at home, at a time when we must send forth the greatest part of our armies, for the protection of our colonies, or the support of our allies; I will not flatter myself that I shall be able to prevail with them; nor can I expect better success from addressing those who have drawn no instructions of this kind from the events of the year 1756: little inferior to the former in terror and disgrace, tho' arising from a different cause: for then our whole force being detained at home, thro' real or imagined danger, our enemies had nearly over-run all our colonies; Minorca fell; great Britain imported a foreign army for her protection; and her flag and character sunk into the lowest contempt. What was the justification made use of in those days? Was it not our defenceless state at home? Let me ask, Has care been taken to provide for that defect, should the events of war (which no man can command) bring back that scene? Or is our present security, in the midst of our success, owing to any thing but the vigorous measures (unknown in those days I have mentioned) resulting from the singular intrepidity of an eminent individual?

The utility of a general militia, with respect to every operation, is self-evident. Would you make a diversion on the coast of France, or a real impression? If the former, make two, with ten thousand men each, you will scarcely meet an enemy in both places. If you mean a real impression, second your first by sending ten thousand men more, and you will not be obliged to retire with precipitation in a few days to your ships. In either case, their grand army is more likely to detach, or not detaching, must abandon their country to your superiority. If we would support Prince Ferdinand, as the means of bringing the war to a short issue, who, in that case, had not rather see him at the head of an offensive, than a defensive force? This, as well as every other operation, will receive strength and activity by the establishment of that measure which renders us safe at home: and upon the reduction of

our regular forces, in consequence of a peace; a militia is the only establishment, which can procure to us an ability of doing ourselves justice at first, upon a recommencement of hostilities; instead of being insulted for three years, whilst we are getting ready for war.

The advantages of this situation are too numerous, for me now to attempt to illustrate. I have already digressed too far, and shall only recur to that part of my subject, from which, for your Lordships sake, I wish I had not deviated.

It will be proper, my Lords, to assure you that I have seen this short and easy exercise taught and executed with the greatest success. I have myself made a gentleman perfectly master of it in two or three mornings, so as to perform it with grace and spirit. Our militia-men learn it in seven or eight days; some of them in less time. Were I to enter into any description of it, I should anticipate the following sheets; but it is incumbent upon me to declare, that I have a very small share in the composition, the chief part of it being the result of a very active mind and a military turn in my worthy friend; which shews how deep a man of parts may penetrate into any science, without having first gone through the regular degrees, so often esteemed by pedants the essential parts of a man's education. My friend is much less indebted to me than to our adjutant, Mr. Mowat, who, being esteemed a very good one in the army, is an authority which I beg leave to avail myself of, with scrupulous men, of his profession, in favour of the work. It is impossible for me to conclude this dedication to your Lordships, (the first indeed I ever wrote) without acknowledging that assistance which the militia has received from the harmony and goodwill with which the military gentlemen have co-operated with it in several counties. I wish their example had been more generally imitated.—However, my Lords, under all the discouragements which this national act has met with, thro' slights, delays, and evasions, on the parts of those whose duty it was to execute this law, with that zeal which becomes every good and faithful magistrate; it must nevertheless derive too much strength from your Lordships countenance and authority to fall at last: on the contrary, as we see it walks alone, having from the goodness of its frame survived much unnatural treatment; to the joy of every good Englishman, and not a little, I believe, to the astonishment of some of its good nurses and guardians: we may now venture to flatter ourselves it will live to full maturity, and become a most useful part of the constitution.

That this may be the event, and that your Lordships may all of you long enjoy every blessing, which honest and eminent members of a community deserve, is the sincere wish of one, who has the honour to be, with the most perfect regard and esteem, my Lords, Your Lordships Most obedient and faithful humble servant,

GEO. TOWNSEND.

From the London Papers, November 13.
No Mails this Post.

St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, August 25.

FROM Port-au-Prince we have advice, that Monf. Bonpart has directed advertisements to be put up in several parts of Hispaniola, giving notice, that the vessels of his Squadron will take in sugar, indigo, &c. for Old France, the shippers giving one third for freight. This, however, is looked upon as a finesse, in order to decoy the ships on this station to an unequal combat.

Last Week the Free-mason, Androuin, a sloop belonging to Kingston, was taken on the coast of Cuba, with 90 Negroes on board, by a French privateer.

A privateer sloop, manned with Spaniards, but commanded by one Felix, a Frenchman, mounting 10 carriage guns and 14 twivels, has lately taken several prizes on our coast. On Saturday she landed some men near Cow-bay, and seized nine Negroes belonging to Peter Valette, Esq; and three belonging to Mr. De Leon, Tavern-keeper. The next day, off Yellow's, she met with a schooner belonging to George Papley, Esq; — Stewart master, who prudently ran the vessel ashore, in order to save the Negroes he had on board, who accordingly saved themselves by swimming; but Mr. Stewart, being incapable of



swimming, remained on board, and was treated with great barbarity, stripped stark naked, and flung over-board, and, when he was half-drowned, taken up again, and put on shore, without a rag on. A few hours after this, a little above Rock-Fort, two boats belonging to Mr. Harper of Port Royal, with eight Negroes, fell a prey to this privateer; one of these boats she made a tender of, and keeping a little to the southward, sent it in along shore. Capt. Shells having sailed early on Monday morning in his sloop, from Old Harbour for Kingston was obliged by the breeze being too strong to bear to windward, to anchor near Manatee-bay: he had perceived the tender some time edging towards him, but seeing by his telescope, it was a two-masted boat, with three or four Negroes in it, suspected nothing; but, upon her coming nearer, hailed her, and was answered by Mr. Harper's Negro, well known to Capt. Shells, that they belonged to Port-Royal, and having lost their anchor, begged leave to make fast to him, to which he readily consented. Upon their coming along side, Capt. Shells looked over, and, to his great astonishment, saw a number of men lying on their arms, who instantly jumping out, fired a volley, boarded the sloop, and made themselves masters of it, a good prize, having forty-one Negroes on board. They then bore away for the privateer, which they soon came up with, when a ransom was agreed on for the sloop, and Mr. Oaks, a passenger, was taken for an hostage. The privateer, in her cruise downwards, took also several Negroes in fishing boats, and off Old Harbour bay, destroyed old Capt. Jennings's turtle nets, and put him and some others on shore on one of the desert islands, and abused them very much, because they had not any Negroes with them: but by means of some riffs they made, they got down to another island, nearer Old Harbour, from whence they were happily taken off by a boat going thither.

On Tuesday last the same privateer landed some men at Milk-river, at a wharf belonging to the Hon. Joh. Scott, Esq; on which there were both rum and sugar; they however meddled with neither, but seized three negroes, and stript Mr. McKane of his watch, ten pistoles, and shoe-buckles, and departed.

A sloop well armed was sent out on Monday after this bold adventure, but returned without success. And on Wednesday an armed schooner failed in pursuit of her, which we hope will be fortunate enough to meet with her, and make her refund.

L O N D O N.

According to some accounts from Quebec, the French had sent two frigates, of 36 guns each, so far up the river St. Lawrence, that none of our men of war could venture to follow with safety, but that several of the transports well armed were sent after them, and it was thought would soon bring them down again.

By a letter from Quebec we are informed, that by the polite behaviour of the governor, and the strict discipline observed by the garrison, a perfect harmony subsisted between them and the inhabitants.

Letters from Lisbon by yesterday's mail bring an account, that part of the Rio fleet was arrived there.

The last letters from Ratisbon of the 27th past say, that the army of the empire was going into winter-quarters in the circle of Franconia, 15,000 of whom were billeted in the Margraviate of Brandenburg Bareith.

A letter from Paris of the 26th of October says, "The more we attend to the loss of Quebec, and the consequences that may result from it, the greater is our consternation, and the greater also is the eagerness of the court to take revenge on England. Highly irritated at being beat both by sea and by land, the King twice assembled his council upon receiving the disagreeable news; and told his ministers: 'That there was no medium, either each of them neglected the affairs of his department; or he was betrayed both by his Generals by land, and by his Admirals by sea: That as the whole history of France was filled with the trophies and victories gained by his predecessors over their enemies, his Majesty and the whole French nation would be covered with shame and confusion, and be the objects of contempt to all posterity, if efficacious measures should not be taken to humble the pride of his enemies: that it behoved them, therefore, to make vigorous efforts, that in a couple of months, not only the checks he had suffered, might be repaired, but also such a blow be given to the British allies, as should oblige England to agree to a peace.'

"This speech, delivered with grief strongly

painted in his countenance, made the whole council very serious. They assured his Majesty of their inviolable and unshaken fidelity; and that agreeably to his Majesty's desire, they would unanimously take such well concerted and efficacious measures, as should they hoped, if not indemnify his Majesty for the losses he had suffered, at least oblige his enemies to submit to a just and honourable peace."

A private letter from the Hague, by the last mail, dated the 2d instant, says, "We are impatient to know what answer will be given to the Count d'Affray's memorial, presented on the 19th. This affair was brought on the carpet in the last assembly of the States; but I know not what resolution was taken. Meanwhile, persons, who pretend to have good intelligence, say, that no positive answer will be given to the Ambassador, but that the cannon and warlike stores will be privately sent to the place of their destination."

A letter from the Hague, of the 30th ult. says, "Our deputies having received fresh instructions with a memorial annexed to them, in consequence of the resolution of the States of Holland and West-Friesland, of the 8th of September, presented the Memorial on the 18th instant; the substance of it is, 'That the Republic being led both by interest and by inclination, to desire a renewal of that good harmony which has always subsisted between the two nations, most sincerely wishes that their differences might be determined as soon as possible: that their High Mightinesses have readily agreed to every measure proposed for that end; but that the British Ministry would never pay any regard to their representations, since they always refused to give an answer in writing: and therefore they intreated his Britannick Majesty and his Ministry to give attention to the just complaints of the subjects of the Republic; that their High Mightinesses asked only that their subjects might have the free enjoyment of the treaties between the two States, particularly that of 1674, which is the basis of the respective differences and claims.'

"It is assured that France is determined to make a descent in Ireland or in Scotland, and that the Duke d'Aiguillon is ready to put to sea; nevertheless we can scarce believe this news, as we know that the court of London has given such orders to its Admirals, that it will be impossible for the French to undertake any thing of importance."

We are informed that a person in South Carolina hath discovered an herb that will make indigo to dye a beautiful red. He requires a handsome sum from the publick to discover his secret; which will doubtless be cheerfully granted, if the sample which is expected soon in London answers his promises, as such a discovery would considerably extend our cotton and linen manufactures.

The King of Portugal has extirpated all the Jesuits from his kingdom, and none are to be re-admitted but by special licence.

The enemies of Mr. Silhouette at Paris, amongst other suggestions to the prejudice of his system, have advanced one that makes a great impression: they say, that by the new taxes, he has rendered living in France so hard to the lower sort of people, and by destroying all confidence in the government, has so chagrined people that have money, that, in all probability, numbers of the former will retire wherever they can get bread, and almost all the latter will convey their valuable effects where they may be turned into cash, and employed in the purchase of funds, where they may be safe.

If Capt. Thurot, with his little Squadron, who is put into Gottenburgh, is kept there about a month longer by some of our men of war, they will find it a hard matter to go upon any expedition till the ice be open there, which is generally in March.

The brave General Wolfe's death, tho' most unfortunate for his country, was, with respect to himself, not more glorious as to the manner, than happy as to the time, of it. We are assured that he was so grievously afflicted with the stone and gravel, that he had determined to resign his commission, on his return to England, as his excruciating pain rendered him incapable of discharging what he thought the duties of his command.

The daily tributes that are paid to the memory of the late General Wolfe, speak the language of a brave and grateful people, who, while they exult in their unparalleled successes, forget not to feel as men. Yet while we weep over the urn of this gallant officer, let us not forget the brave, the resolute, the undaunted officers and soldiers who survived.—By referring to the General's letter

and that of Colonel Townshend, it may be seen what dangers they had to encounter, what difficulties to surmount, and though they share little in forming the plan of operations, something, sure, is due to those whose perseverance and courage carried it into execution, in a campaign so hazardous and tedious. Those who have any concern for their country, must be pleased to find, that a monument is intended to be erected to the memory of Mr. Wolfe; it will, I hope, be the means of raising a spirit of emulation among us. And while so large a donation as 3000*l.* is proposed to be appropriated for that purpose, it will give general satisfaction to hear the same sum was set apart to be distributed amongst the troops in the service against Quebec. Little need be urged to shew the reasonableness and humanity (not to say the expediency) of such proposal: if a subscription was to be opened, it would certainly meet with success and encouragement from a generous people, ever ready to reward the Deserving and Meritorious.

Within these few days near two hundred ton of clover seed has been contracted for, in order for exportation to our colonies in North America, owing to our late success on that continent.

Yesterday the Duke of Montrose arrived at his house in Upper Grosvenor street from Scotland.

It is said his Grace the Duke of Bedford has a commission for raising two regiments in Ireland with the utmost expedition.

The N. E. Francisco de Paula Elmas, Capt. Soza de Silva, from Lisbon to the western islands, is taken by the Sallaines, and carried into Sal-lee; the captain and crew are made slaves.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech.

The Swan, Farley, is arrived at Dover from New York in twenty-five days, bound to Ham-burgh. She brings an account that General Amherst has passed the Lake Champlain, had made himself master of all the French vessels on that lake, had taken St. John's fort without opposition, and was marching forward to Montreal.

The Royal William and the Captain were both drove ashore at the time the Terrible was in so much danger; but being strong ships, received little damage. The Terrible is ordered round to Chatham to be laid up.

On the 11th instant the Magnanime and Hercules men of war, and the Albany sloop, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay.

The Glasgow man of war is appointed convoy to the trade for Jamaica, to sail the 15th instant from Portsmouth, waiting 24 hours after the wind is fair for the ships from the Downs. The next general convoy appointed for the West-Indies is appointed for the 31st of December; and we hear that Admiral Holmes is appointed to go.

By a letter from Portsmouth we learn, that the Terrible, of 74 guns, had been lost in the river St. Lawrence, on the 10th of last month, but for an expedient of one of her warrant officers, who, when she drove from all her anchors, by the incredible rapidity of the ebb at the island of Coudre, proposed the making of an anchor sufficient to hold her, such an one as he remembered to have seen, when he was a very young gentleman, on board his Majesty's ship Centurion, under the command of Commodore Anson. Every body being at a loss what to do, but make signals of distress, his proposal was accepted, and carried into execution in good time, while the Terrible surprisingly rid by getting foul of a 20 gun ship's cable, after the violence of the tide was abated. This anchor was made by securing one of the ship's cannon to two small anchors, the others being all broke, as when the cables were hove in. Whether there had been any neglect in the making of those anchors, is an enquiry that will doubtless be made by some who have the good of the service of their country at heart.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, November 14.

"This morning his Majesty's ship Neptune arrived at St. Helen's from North America. This ship we were in great pain for, as she parted from the fleet in a hard gale of wind in the River St. Lawrence, so that they could not give any account of her in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"The fleet have brought home 300 French prisoners, who are to be sent to Porchester castle this day.

"The fleet ran 50 leagues in less than eight hours, so strong were the wind and current; and were but 17 days running it home to Spithead.

"We hear that Capt. Clark Gatton is to be re-



moved from the St. George to the Norfolk, which is bound to the East Indies.

"General Wolfe's body is not yet brought on shore; we hear it is to be landed, attended with all the military honours."

"At Spithead, the Admirals Holborne, Durrel, Holmes and Rodney, with 26 ships."

Portsmouth, Nov. 14. This morning Adm. Rodney, with his Squadron, sailed to St. Helen's, The Terrible and Captain are sailed for Chatham.

Chatham, Nov. 13. Yesterday the Centaur Prize, taken by Admiral Boscawen, came up to the moorings near the dock, and is getting out her guns and stores, in order to be surveyed and purchased for his Majesty's service. She is a fine ship carrying 74 guns, the lower tier being 44 pounders.

The Errington, Capt. Barras, from Barcelona to Douglas, arrived safe, but being refused admittance into port, upon account of the order for quarantine, was driven on shore from her anchors on some rocks, and it is feared will be lost.

The Snow, Pownall, James Caloe, Master, from Boston in New England, bound to London; laden with Whale oil, sugar, tar, turpentine, and slaves, was lost the 16th of last month on Crebaweden, one of the Scilly islands; but some part of her cargo, and the people, eight in number, were saved.

Also, on the 28th past, the snow Charming Sally, Joseph Brown, Master, from Liverpool to London, laden with cheese, malt, salt bricks, and iron hinges, was lost on Tean, another of the said islands.

EDINBURGH.

By this nights post, we have the following prizes drawn on Wednesday and Thursday last.

14624	1. 1000	3863	1. 50	30391	1. 50	24938	1. 50
55827	50	55389	50	62599	100	64342	1000
6621	50	30290	50	51620	100	38709	50
3035	50	47078	100	62393	50	8668	50
22054	50	10938	100	63603	50	56396	50
10265	50	49150	50	22040	50	45753	50
36994	100	2507	50	47710	50	28019	50
25271	50	21008	50	12571	50	59301	50
21129	50	17431	50	21163	50	55664	50
6910	50	17185	50	47390	50	10728	1000
16205	50	17405	50	59372	50	31767	50
22955	50	37484	100	15395	50	36956	50
11244	50	40603	50	18016	50	34731	50
15710	50	56159	50	8472	50	23698	50
58430	50	40203	50	53543	100	17916	50
45773	500						

Wednesday 269 prizes of 20 l. each. And, Thursday 290 prizes of 20 l. each.

Total of prizes on the first three days 908.

Lottery Tickets 15 l. 5 s.

Extratt of a private letter from London, Nov. 15.

"There is no news stirring, there being six mails due to-morrow."

"The commons this afternoon presented their address, and received a most gracious answer, and according to order, took into consideration his Majesty's speech, and a motion being made for granting a supply to his Majesty for the service of the year 1760, Resolved to consider the said motion to-morrow."

"Yesterday the Lords read petitions for appeals; and reported his Majesty's answer to their address, wherein he thanks them for their zeal and affection to his person and government."

"They adjourned to Monday the 19th inst."

The French, it is said, have taken into their pay, 20 Spaniards of war, 12 Russians, and the same number of Swedes in good order, to convey over to Britain 60,000 of their best troops which are to embark as soon as possible, in 200 flat-bottomed boats.

Thursday four sailors were apprehended passing through Morpeth, and sent to goal by Justice Ord; as they are Frenchmen and Italians, and can give no account of themselves, they are thought to be some of those who made their escape from Edinburgh castle.

To the PUBLICK.

IT is with great reluctance I trouble the publick with any circumstance relative to me, or my profession. — But as I have received unquestionable information, that some few gentlemen of character have been imposed upon, in regard to the present dismission from the theatres of Newcastle and Edinburgh, I am enjoin'd by persons, whose commands I shall ever be proud to obey, to print a short state of my case, that the plain truth may be offered for every one's consideration; and as I don't go into those company myself, so the mean artifices of those who industriously do to hurt me, may be detected and exposed. — In a few days, therefore will appear, a very brief narrative of the whole transaction. And I most humbly request, in the interim, that every person and family of honour and credit, will be so humane and just as to suspend their judgment, until they hear what a most wrong'd and injur'd man shall relate to them.

W. DIGGES.

Leith, Nov. 19. Arrived the Janet, Rofs, from Newcastle with tallow, oil, and other merchant goods; the Concord, Parerfon, from South Berwick, both of Leith; and the Katharine of Lime-kilns Huncleton, both with grain; likewise arrived the Eagle cutter from Zetland, being sent by Commodore Boyes, there to look out for M. Thurot, of which they heard nothing.

Sailed the Garland of Leith Smith, and is to proceed with first fair wind for South Berwick, with dales, iron, spirits, &c. and the Jean of and for Montrose, Law, with merchant goods.

High Water at Leith.

	Moon's Age.	Moon Rises.	Morn.	Even.
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Wednesday	2	5	Even.	1 2 58 3 13
Thursday	3	5	48	3 45 3 56

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST arrived from Ipswich, a parcel of fine New made SUFFOLK CHEESES, and to be sold by James Morison, at the Weigh-house, Leith, in tons, half tons, and quarter tons, from one penny farthing to three half-pence per pound, according to the quantities taken.

All who complain of any disorder in the Eye or Defect of sight, are desired to take notice,

THAT the Chevalier JOHN TAYLOR, Ophthalmater (Oculist) Pontifical, Imperial and Royal, viz. to his present Majesty, to the Pontifical and Imperial Courts, to the Kings of Poland, Denmark, Sweden, &c. to the several Electors of the holy Empire, and to the other crowned heads and sovereign Princes; a citizen of Rome, and member of the most celebrated academies, universities, and societies of the learned, — is now at Aberdeen, and will certainly return to Edinburgh in the following order, of which all he has appointed to attend him, or who require his aid, are required to observe, — will leave Aberdeen on Tuesday the 20th instant, will be the same evening at Montrose, on the evening of Thursday the 22d at Dundee; the evening of Friday the 23d at Perth; and the evening of Monday the 26th, at his usual lodgings at Edinburgh. In the evening of the 30th inst. will give his introductory lecture for his courses on the art of curing the defects of the EYE, &c. All who propose to attend his lectures must subscribe the same evening; and the students only, who are in this course, will be permitted every morning to attend his operations. — On his return to Edinburgh, will be published by Mr. Fleming, for these lectures, a work entitled,

An exact account of two hundred and forty three different diseases, to which the eye and its covering are exposed; all copied after nature, in the order many years given, by the Chevalier Taylor, in various languages, viz. Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. &c. in the several courts, and in presence of crowned heads, sovereign Princes, and in many of the most celebrated academies, universities, and societies of the learned. Being the produce of the greatest experience, long and most extensive practice (in the cure of disordered eyes) of any in the age we live.

TO be roused and sold, at Lord Napier's house in the Abbey, last possessed by Sir George Stewart, SEVERAL SORTS OF

HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, such as mounted beds, feather beds, and table linen, mahogany tables, drawers, chairs, mirrors, and all kinds of kitchen furniture; also, a good new coach, and a four wheeled chaise, and coach horses. The roup to begin on Friday next, the twenty third current, at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is sold off. — The furniture is all good and clean.

JUST brought over from Dublin, and to be sold by CHRISTIAN WARDROP, at her shop above the Cross, GLASGOW, formerly the Dispensary,

A Parcel of FINE JUICY LIMONS, fine lime juice, at 2 s. per pint, best pork hams, and fletch bacon, red herrings, fine Durham mustard, Spanish and Pasticio nuts, best Gloucester cheese; cradles and all kinds of wicker baskets, matrimony, and all kinds of Sweet-meats; also, all kinds of sugar and brandy at the sugar house prices, with all other kinds of grocery and military goods, which will all be sold off very low for ready money.

N. B. Commissions from the country will be carefully observed.

ANTISCORBUTICK PILLS,

Made and prepared by L. LONG, SURGEON, At Mrs. Down's in Bacon Grant's close, Edinburgh.

AN effectual CURE for the SCURVY, and all SCORBUTICK HUMOURS, as many Persons of undeniable Veracity in Edinburgh, have been cured by his Medicines, when all other Medicines have failed, by an easy gentle Operation by Stool, Urine, and sensible Perspiration, requiring no Confinement.

Also prepared by L. LONG, Surgeon,

His SPECIFICK for the Cure of the RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, or GOUT,

Which never fails in giving Relief, and for the most part compleats the Cure, when all other Medicines have failed. It operates by Perspiration, and discharges such Humours as occasion the racking Pains in the Muscles, and restores a regular Circulation through the minutest Canals, and removes obstructions; and is of so innocent a Nature, that a Child may take it without Danger. Sometimes three or four doses make a cure.

Mr. LONG was a Student in Edinburgh, and a Pupil in London; and has been in great Part of Europe, Africa, and America.

Attestations of the many Cures done by me, here and about Newcastle, signed by each Person, may be seen at my Lodgings, some of which are as follow:

Newington, near Edinburgh, Nov. 19.

"I George Man, was afflicted with the gout in both hands and feet, by taking Dr. Long's medicines, I am free from pain, and able to go about my business, as witness my hand, GEORGE MAN."

Castle-hill, Edinburgh, October 4, 1759.

"This is to certify, that I Hugh Ross, was afflicted with the gout, so ill, that I was not able to get out of bed without help; but by taking eight doses of Dr. Long's Medicines, thank God, I am free from pain, and able to go about business, as I can testify to any person that will enquire of me, as witness my hand, HUGH ROSS."

Caltoun, Edinburgh, October 9th, 1759.

"I John Drover was afflicted with the Rheumatism, and was not able to get out of bed, without help; but by taking six doses of Mr. Long's medicines, I am free from pain, as witness my hand, JOHN DROVER."

Edinburgh, March 24, 1754.

"I John Clark of Newcastle upon Tyne, being afflicted with Rheumatick Pains, in Hopes of getting Relief, entered into the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, where I continued eight Months; after which I was dismissed without receiving any Benefit; then I applied to Mr. Long, a Student, and took his Medicines: The first Dose lessened my Pains, and the eighth quite freed me from them. As witness my Hand, JOHN CLARK."

December 5, 1757.

"I George Burd of Newcastle, being afflicted with the Rheumatism, in Hopes of getting Relief, entered in the Infirmary at Newcastle; I continued for three Months, I was dismissed without receiving any Benefit; but by applying to Mr. Long and taking his Medicines, I am quite free from Pains. As witness my Hand, GEORGE BURD."

Middle-freet, Newcastle.

"This is to certify, that I William Curry, was afflicted with the Rheumatism, that I was not able to get out of Bed without Help; I have taken Dr. Long's Medicines, and am quite free from Pain. As witness my Hand, WILLIAM CURRY."

The following Persons were also cured by the above Specifick.

John Hall, in Morpeth; Joshua Straker, of Longhull-brooks, near Morpeth; Jane Lorrain, and Mary Blackett, of Hexham; Joseph Ramsay, of Corbridge, near Hexham; Ann Davison in the Parish of St. Johnley, near Hexham; Margaret Curry, of Middlehope-green, in Allendale; Ralph Winship, in the Parish of Kirkwhelpington; John Thompson, in Darnemiddon, in the Parish of Offington; George Beall, in Richmond; Dorothy Colpitts, in Winship Parish; and Deborah Bambridge, both near Barnard-castle; Sarah Armour, in Lize-green, near Newcastle; Thomas Young, of South Shields; George Walker, of North Shields; Mary Taylor, at Willington; Robert Watson, at Haydon; Mark Dadds, at Swalwell; Robert Gilbert, in Pipewellgate; Captain Gardiner, at the Sun in Grindon-châir, belonging to Wells, in Norfolk; Ann Readhead, and Joseph Burrell, on the Fosse, Robert Learmonth, and John Kinghorn, in the Close, Lillias Henderson, and James Bawey, in the Castlegarth. Robert Dupbar, Elizabeth Carr, Elizabeth White, Elizabeth Ure, Alexander Turnbull, David Wilson, John Davison, David Ritchie, Joseph Gibson, and Ann Jamison, in Newcastle.

N. B. Mr. Long waits upon any person in town or country, if sent for.

THIS day continues to be sold by auction, at the auction-house, opposite to the Crois, south-side of the street,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are,

F O L I O.
Boyle's works, 3 vols.
Bacon's ditto, 3 vols.
Churchill's voyages, 6 vs. best edit.
Biographia Britannica, 4v.
Bayle's dictionary, 4 vols.
Savary's dictionary of trade, &c. 2 vols.
Chalmers's dictionary and supplement, 4 vols.
Dictionnaire de Bayle, 4vs.
de Moreti, 4 vols.
universelle de M. Furetiere, 4 vols.
Stephani Rob. thesaurus, ling. lat. 4 vols.
Hen. append. ad thes. Gr. ling. cura D. Scott, 2 vols.
Ainsworth's dictionary Lat. & Eng. 2 vols.
Scapulae lexicon apud Elz. Lucianus Bourdelotii.
Philo Judaeus a Mangey, 2 vols.
Tasso con fig. di Piazzata, carta granda.
Boethii hist. Scotor.
Statutes at large from magna charta, 29 vols.
Vernon's reports in chancery, 2 vols.
Hale's pleas of the crown, 2 vols.
Jacob's law dict. best edit.
Brissoun de verb. fig. edit. opt.
Noodt opera omnia, 2 vs.
Voet. ad Pandect. 2 vols.
L. Bankton's institutes, 3v. large and small papers.
Ld. Kames's dict. of decisions, 2 vols. large and small papers.
L. Stair's institut. best ed. decisions, 2 vols.
Regiam majestatem.
Nisbet's heraldry, 2 vols.
Craig de feudis.
Ralph's hist. of Engl. 2vs.
Ripin's history, 2 vols.
Burnet's history, 2 vols.
Maitland's hist. of Scotland, 2 vols.
State trials, 5 vols.
Carr's life of the Duke of Ormond, 3 vols.
Thurloe's state papers, 2v.
Brival's travels through Europe, 2 vols.
Palladio's architecture, by Leoni.
Ware's architecture.
Gibb's architecture.
rules.
Albani explicat. tab. Eustachii.
Malpighii opera omnia.
Dr. James's med. dict. 3 v.
Vesalii opera omnia.
Swammerdam's hist. of insects.
Dr. Barrow's works, 3 vs.
Whitby's comment, 2 vs.
L'Estrange's Josephus.
Moff's large Atlas.
Senex large Atlas.
N. B. Catalogues may be had at the shop of A. Kincaid and J. Bell, by whom commissions will be faithfully executed.

Pine's tapestry hangings of the house of lords.
Q U A R T O.
Cicero Olivetti, 9 vols.
Virgilius Masvicii, 2 vols.
F. L. Drackinbrochii, 7v.
Sallustius Havercampi, 2v.
Poetae Latini minores. Burmanni, 2 vols.
Lucretius Delphini.
Juvenal & Persius Delphi.
Aulonius Delphi.
Rofini antiq. Romanae.
Horatius Bentleii.
Aristophanes Gr. schol.
Pomponius Mela Gr. schol. Anacreon Gr. Lat.
Haller disputat. chirurg. 5 vols.
medicae, 6 vs.
elementa physiologiae.
Van Swieten, 3 vols.
Cours de chemie par Lermery.
Heister's surgery.
Ruychii opera omnia.
Heisteri instit. chirurg. 2v.
Winslow's anatomy.
Shaw's translat. of Boerhaave's chemist.
Philosoph. transact. abridged, 7 vols.
Histoire de Polybe, par M. Folard, 7 toms.
Les essais de Montaigne, 3 toms gr. pap.
Oeuvres de Racine, 2 toms. 3 toms, gr. pap.
de Rousseau, 2 toms, gr. pap.
Tasso con fig. cart. grand. 2 toms.
Orlando Furioso.
Hume's hist. of Britain, 2 vols.
Hook's Roman hist. 2 vs.
Keyler's travels 4 vols.
Sale's Koran.
Shaw's travels.
Bower's history of the Popes, 4 vols.
Dr. Watt's works, 6 vols.
Wolfii curae philolog. et criticae, 5 vols.

O C T A V O.
Row's Shakespeare, 9 vs.
Bp. Tillotson's serm. 12v.
Dr. Clarke's sermons, 8v.
Scots acts of parliament 3v.
Corpus juris civilis, ap. Elz.
Histoire generale d'Espagne, par Mariana, 16 v.
Ancient universal hist. 21v.
Modern universal hist. 13v.
British acts of parliament 19v.
Swift's works, with notes by Hawkesworth, 12 v.
Pope's and Warburton's Shakespeare, 9 vols.
Van Swieten, 11 vols.
Haller's prelections, 7 vs.
Medical essays, 6 vols.
Philosophical transactions abridged by Baddam, 10 vols.
Boerhaave's academical lectures, 6 vols.

To be SOLD,
THAT DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior. For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of work, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately,

THAT large and convenient HOUSE in LEITH, lately belonging to Lord Balmorino, and last to the deceased Lady Baird; newly and neatly fitted up, consisting of fourteen Fire Rooms, and eight Closets, some of them with Vents, besides Kitchen, Latter-meat Room, and Larder, eight Cellars, and sundry other Conveniences, for accommodating a large Family a Coach-house, Stable for six Horses, Hay Loft, two Draw-wells, with a Garden of about an Acre of Extent, regularly laid out with Taste, and flowering Shrubs, and Fruit Trees. Every Thing else belonging to the Premises will be found in good Order.

The Conditions of Sale, and Titles, are to be seen in the Hands of John Mackenzie, Writer to the Signet, who has Powers to commune and conclude with Purchasers.

By the KING's ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, One Shilling the Bottle, which is three Doses, and operates only by moderate Sweat and Urine, after which keep warm.)

WHICH, for more than 24 Years, are universally known to be the safest and surest Relief in the most acute RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Breast, Limbs and Joints, slow and latent FEVERS (preferable to any Powders) a single Dose remarkably stops the Progress of a Cold, and certainly prevents the ill Consequences arising from that very common Disorder, the Fore-runner of almost all Distempers. They have been serviceable in many other Disorders, as appears by our Book of their Virtues and Cures, and are continued to be prepared with the like Care, Fidelity and Regard for the publick Welfare, (as heretofore, at the original and only true Warehouse, the King's Arms and Boar's Head, exactly facing the South Door of Bow Church, Bow-lane, London,) by DICEY and OKELL, who, for the publick Good, have prosecuted the following Persons, who (as advertised often in the News Papers) have been found guilty, and paid considerable Costs, for counterfeiting their famous Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, viz. Joseph Ruffel, in Queen-street; Thomas Jackson, (who also has counterfeited the Cures, for which a second Action is against him) in Craven-buildings, Whyche-street, near the new Church in the Strand; Thomas Randall of Bread-street; Thomas Clark, at the Golden Key by the Bridge, and Buckley and Company, Druggists in London; all have sold counterfeit Drops, of which and others beware) as will fully appear in the Bill, around every true Bottle, also in every Direction Bill with our genuine Daffy's Elixir; where it is plainly shewn, the Manner the above, and such like Counterfeits, have imposed upon the Publick, to the Hazard of the Health, if not the Lives, of those who take such Trash, and the Proprietors are determined to prosecute all Shop-keepers, as well as wholesale Venders, Druggists, Confectioners and others (against whom Actions are preparing) who shall dare to sell such Counterfeits in the Name of Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops, prepared by said Dacey and Okell, who, on Conviction of such Offenders, promise a Reward of fifty Pounds to be paid by them to the Informer.



These Prosecutions fully prove to all the World, that the true Medicine, called Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, (sealed as in the Margin) are faithfully prepared, and sold only at the said DICEY and OKELL's Warehouse as above; and by their Appointment sold Wholesale by P. Husband Merchant, facing the Trench Church (where Traders in North-Britain may be furnished) also Retail by A. Yule and Comp. Iron-mongers in the Exchange, Mrs. Yair's Shop in the Parliament Close, W. Mein, Grocer in the Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, (but not at John Milligan's, nor at W. Duncan's in Edinburgh.) W. Hodgson, Bookseller in Carlisle; R. Pearson, Wholesale Dealer in Whitehaven; Clark and Nowall, Iron-mongers, &c. (and no others) in Dumfries; by W. Stalker Bookseller in Glasgow; Law and Patton in Montrose; J. Smith and Son, at Brechin; R. Guthrie in Dundee; H. Archbould in Berwick; Messrs. Walkers Merchants (and no others) in Kelfo and Wooler; T. Caverhill (only) in Jedburgh; and also by reputable Traders in Cities and chief Towns Great Britain and Ireland, and in America, and most Parts in Europe

Where may be had,

Dr. RATCLIFFE'S famous PURGING ELIXIR,

Being the only celebrated Cathartick esteemed in the World, which daily adds to the Character of that great Man, whose Fame will live as long as the World shall endure; it far exceeds any Medicine yet experienced both in Quality and Quantity, being not of the Nature of those sweet Slops, sold by this or that Name about the Kingdom, where the Sick are obliged to take four or five Ounces, or five or six nauseous Pills, which render Physick so obnoxious, that thousands puke at the Sight of either Vial or Pill Box; but on the contrary, it is a fine Bitter which is the most grateful Taste to them that have occasion for Physick; and 'tis reduced into so small a Quantity, that a Spoonful proves a sufficient Dose in most Constitutions, requiring no Confinement, neither does it leave the Body bound, but gives two or three Stools the succeeding Day, working so kindly, and by Ways so familiar to Nature, that you would bless yourself to see its wonderful Effects: Therefore it is a Pity any Family should be unacquainted with its Virtues, all Persons of Sense agreeing in this one Point, that it is the very best of Purges to cleanse the Body of all gross and vicious Humours, contracted by hard Drinking, Surfeits, Colds, Measles, or Small Pox. It destroys all Manner of Worms in Children or grown Persons, gives present Ease in the Cholick, expels Wind, and cures the Scurvy, Dropsy, Itch, and all Sorts or Breakings-out whatsoever; it is taken with great Success in the Black or Yellow Jaundice, King's Evil, Swelling of the Face or Gums, bad Breath, Deafness (provided the Ears run) it cures the Head-ach, Vertigo, and Heartburn, helps Digestion dissolves Vapours and sudden Faintings, procures a strong Appetite, prevents Vomiting and Reaching in the Morning, Gripes and Pains in the Bowels, Difficulty of Breathing, and Morning Sweats strengthening the Nerves; and there is not a better Medicine in the World to prevent those Diseases which commonly attend Persons at Sea, occasioned by bad Air, Diet, &c. therefore none who undertake long Voyages or Journeys, ought to be without it, or omit taking it at Spring and Fall; the Price being for the Advantage of the Poor, but twelve Pence, tho' well worth twelve Shillings. To prevent Counterfeits, observe the Names DICEY and OKELL, be in the Direction Bill, and that each Bottle is sealed with the same Arms as in the Margin, and has a Label affixed to it with these Words.



Dr. RADCLIFFE'S Famous Purging ELIXIR: With which is given gratis a Book of its Use and Virtues, well worthy the Perusal of the most Curious. Great Allowance is made to them that sell it again.

Where may be had, by Authority of his MAJESTY'S Royal Patents,

Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, famous for curing Colds, &c. (for counterfeiting which, Ruffel, Jackson, and Clark, were found guilty, and paid considerable Costs.) 1 s.
Dr. Fraunce's Female strengthening Elixir, 1 s. 6 d. the Bottle.
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 40 in a Box for 1 s.
Baron Schwanberg's Liquid Shell, being a safe and sure Dissolvent of the Stone and Gravel, gives immediate Relief in the Strangury, Wind-choick, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels of Infants, preferable to any Cordial, 1 s. 6 d. the Bottle.
The true Daffey's Elixir, at 1 s. 3 d. per Bottle.
Beton's true genuine British Oil, for Wounds, Bruises, Ulcers, &c. 1 s. 6 d.
Beton's refined Oil to take inwardly for Consumptions, &c. 1 s. 6 d.
Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scuttry Grass, 1 s.
Dr. Stoughton's great Stomachick Elixir, 1 s.
Chafe's Balsamick Pills for the Asthma, &c. 2 s.
Boscock's Elixir, and Squire's Grand Elixir, 1 s. 3 d. the Bottle.
Dr. Anderson's, or the true Scots Pills, 1 s. the Box.
The Seaman's Balsam, 1 s. 6 d.
True Eau de Luce, 3 s. the large, and 1 s. 6 d. the small Bottle.
Righe Hungary, and fine double-distilled Lavender Waters, &c.
Observe that the Names DICEY and OKELL (as above) be in all the Direction Bills.